

## METHOD FOR PREVENTING DEFECTIVE AGEING OF WHITE WINES

The present invention relates to the field of the production and preservation of wines, in particular  
5 that of white wines.

It relates to a method for preparing a wine that makes it possible to prevent the problems of defective ageing due to the introduction of glutathione-enriched yeast  
10 into the must before bottling. The present invention also relates to a must enriched in glutathione by the introduction of enriched yeast, and also to the wine thus obtained.

15 The problems associated with the ageing of white wines are well known to wine growers. They manifest themselves through a loss of varietal aromas, a modified organoleptic profile and a brown coloration of the wines. Oxidation phenomena are to be related to  
20 these aromatic and chromatic changes.

In particular, the browning of white wines is attributed to oxidative polymerizations of certain polyphenols. The latter, by reacting with oxygen,  
25 produce quinones and semiquinones. These compounds complex with volatile thiols to form brown pigments. The aromatic properties of the volatile thiols, once the latter have become complexed, can no longer be expressed.

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Now, white wines are developed with the objective of obtaining fresh, fruity wines to be consumed quite rapidly, or else wines referred to as "premium" which are aged for several years. In both cases, it is  
35 essential to protect the wines against oxidation and browning which can cause the organoleptic profile of these white wines to deteriorate. Specifically,

deterioration of aromas and browning represent a loss of profits which is considerable in economic terms.

Several solutions have been envisioned for preventing this browning and the organoleptic deviations which are associated therewith:

1. limiting exposure to oxygen,
2. using chemical antioxidants such as SO<sub>2</sub>,
3. eliminating the polyphenols responsible for the browning.

Given the fact that any contact of the product with oxygen during the development thereof must be avoided, exposure to oxygen is already extremely reduced. An even stricter limitation would require considerable efforts difficult to realize in practice and disproportionate to the possible gain.

The second solution is based on the use of SO<sub>2</sub> as an antioxidant. The addition of SO<sub>2</sub> to the musts during alcoholic fermentation has been widely carried out, but is today increasingly limited since wine growers avoid resorting thereto for reasons related to product quality, but also because of interferences with malolactic fermentation.

In order to eliminate the polyphenols in order to correct the browning of white wines, bonding agents are commonly used, such as activated charcoal or PVPP (Fialdes, E., *Rev. des Oenologues* [Enologist Review], 1989, 54, 19-22; Baron, R. et al., *Z. Lebensm. Unters Forsch*, 1997, 205, 474-78). However, these substances have the drawback of impairing the flavors and aromas of wines (Sims, C.A., et al., *Am. J. Enol. Vitic*; 1995, 46(2), 155-158). In addition, certain polyphenols such as resveratrol, since they have very advantageous properties from a dietary point of view and on health, do not justify being eliminated.

Thus, none of the current practices make it possible to satisfactorily be free of the problem of aroma deterioration and browning of white wines during ageing.

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To remedy the drawbacks disclosed, it has been suggested to treat wine with bakers' yeast (Bonilla et al., J. Agric. Food Chem., 2001, 49, 1928-1933). Specifically, yeast membranes have the property of retaining certain compounds, and in particular coloring substances such as anthocyanins. The wines were treated with doses of yeast ranging from 0.5 g/l to 5 g/l for 24 hours, and were then filtered. An effect on the coloration was observed, while the gustative properties were preserved. This technique, which belongs to the "green technologies", has however the drawback of requiring microbiological sterilization in order to guarantee that all the yeast cells are extracted before they can multiply and impair the transparency and the organoleptic properties of the wine.

Another study was based on the observation that the impairment of the aroma and of the color of fruit juices could be corrected by the addition of sulfur-containing peptides or amino acids (Molnar-Perl et al., 1990). By analogy, it has been suggested that the browning and the deterioration of the aromas of white wines may be related to the presence, to a greater or lesser extent, of sulfur-containing compounds, such as glutathione (Dubourdieu et al., 2003, 7ème Symposium International d'Oenologie, [7th International Symposium on Enology] Bordeaux, <http://vinideanet.com>). Firstly, the presence, in musts, of glutathione in its reduced form was demonstrated. Its concentration depends on the nitrogen content, and varies, according to the progression of the fermentation, between a few milligrams and about 20 milligrams per liter. It has also been shown that the addition, at bottling, of 10 mg/l of glutathione to a white wine limits the

yellowing of its color, the erosion of its aroma and its tendency to defective ageing. These results cannot, however, be transposed to the practice of wine growers, because the addition of glutathione to a finished wine is not permitted in enological practices. Moreover, the introduction of glutathione to the must cannot be envisioned because it is known that glutathione, since it constitutes a nitrogen source, can be consumed during the alcoholic fermentation by the inoculated active yeasts.

Thus, while these studies provide an interest for understanding the phenomena involved in the deterioration of aromas and the browning of white wines, no technical solution is proposed for overcoming these problems in practice.

Surprisingly and unexpectedly, it has been found that an introduction of glutathione-enriched yeast into the must makes it possible to obtain fresh, fruitier white wines, with complex aromas, and that, during the ageing of these wines, the freshness of these aromas is preserved and browning is avoided. This yeast can be introduced at any time, from the beginning of alcoholic fermentation until bottling, with the same beneficial effect.

As regards the mechanisms of action, the hypothesis can be put forward that the yeast cells play a role protecting the glutathione during alcoholic fermentation and then release it during the post-fermentary phases. The glutathione might react, during maturing or after bottling, with the quinones so as to form a colorless complex, then preventing these same quinones from reacting with the volatile thiols (aromatic molecules), which usually causes a brown complex, and which prevents aromatic expression.

However, this result is particularly surprising since yeasts naturally contain a certain amount of glutathione, ranging from 0.2% to 0.5%, i.e. 0.2 g to 0.5 g of glutathione per 100 g of yeast solids. Now, it  
5 has never been reported that the inoculation of yeasts intended to initiate alcoholic fermentation produces any effect whatsoever on the defective ageing of white wines.

10 The present invention provides numerous advantages for professionals. By virtue of the method claimed, it is in fact possible to obtain, using only natural ingredients, white wines of quality corresponding to the following criteria:

- 15 - roundness of the wine,  
- freshness and fruitiness,  
- stability of aromas over time,  
- stability of color over time.

No addition of foreign substances such as chemical  
20 antioxidants is required, no complex handling is necessary.

The method according to the invention also has advantages for consumers. Specifically, glutathione, a  
25 tripeptide composed of glutamate-cysteine-glycine, is increasingly studied in the field of medicine, where it is described as the "master antioxidant". Glutathione, by virtue of its sulfur-containing amino acid (cysteine), is considered to play an important role in  
30 detoxifying cells and strengthening the immune system. Now, since cysteine is rare in the human diet, glutathione is synthesized only in small amounts. A direct intake of glutathione through the diet could thus have a beneficial effect on the health.

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More specifically, a subject of the present invention is a method for preparing a wine according to the methods commonly used by professionals, in which yeast previously enriched in glutathione is introduced into

the must at the beginning of, during or after the alcoholic fermentation step. In the present application, the expression "enriched yeast" expressly denotes a glutathione-enriched yeast. The term  
5 "glutathione" is intended to mean the molecule composed of the three amino acids glutamate-cysteine-glycine, in its oxidized or reduced form.

The production of glutathione-enriched yeast is well  
10 known to those skilled in the art who know how to prepare it by means of one of the techniques at their disposal; see, for example, Catalino et al., 1992, Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, Ed Springer-Verlag, pp. 141-146. Up until now, glutathione-enriched  
15 yeasts were used in baking for reinforcing gluten in doughs and improving the elasticity of the dough.

The enriched yeast can be introduced into the must at any moment before the bottling of the wine, at the  
20 beginning of the alcoholic fermentation, during the process of the latter, or even when the latter is complete, for example during maturing in casks, where appropriate. For reasons of simple convenience, it is recommended to introduce it at the beginning of  
25 fermentation.

The term "must" is intended to mean a fruit juice, a fruit juice during fermentation or a fruit juice in which alcoholic fermentation is complete, up until a  
30 finished wine is obtained, optionally after maturing in casks. When the wine is finished, it is filtered for bottling. At this stage, for obvious practical reasons, it becomes difficult to envision introducing enriched  
yeasts.

35 The yeast is preferably chosen from the yeasts normally used in enology, for example *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and non-*Saccharomyces* having an enological advantage. Advantageously, it is possible to use, as glutathione-

enriched yeast, the same species, or even the same strain, as that used to carry out the alcoholic fermentation.

5 In the method according to the invention, said glutathione-enriched yeast contains more than 0.5% of glutathione by weight relative to the weight of solids of the yeast. Advantageously, said glutathione-enriched yeast contains at least 1% of glutathione, and  
10 preferably at least 1.5% of glutathione, by weight relative to the weight of solids of the yeast. For example, for optimum effectiveness, an enriched yeast containing 1.8% of glutathione is used.

15 According to an advantageous embodiment of the method according to the invention, said glutathione-enriched yeast is added to the must in a proportion of 0.1 g to 1 g of solids per liter of must, preferably 0.3 g/l to 0.7 g/l, and more preferably in a proportion of  
20 0.5 g/l.

The dosage of the amount of enriched yeast introduced into the must can be modulated according to various parameters, such as the degree of glutathione  
25 enrichment of the yeasts or the size of the desired effect. Finally, those skilled in the art may determine the dose of yeast to be introduced according to the amount of glutathione that they wish to provide. Thus, according to an advantageous characteristic of the  
30 method according to the invention, the introduction of the glutathione-enriched yeast into the must produces a provision of at least 3 mg of glutathione per liter of must, preferably at least 5 mg, it being possible for the upper limit to reach 100 mg/l although the  
35 provision of the corresponding amounts of yeast is economically unacceptable. According to a particularly preferred embodiment, the glutathione-enriched yeast produces a provision of approximately 9 mg of glutathione per liter of must, these amounts being

understood to be in addition to the amounts usually provided by fermentative yeasts.

As indicated above, the enriched yeast can be  
5 introduced into the must at any moment before the  
bottling of the wine, at the beginning of alcoholic  
fermentation, during the process of the latter or even  
when the latter is complete. In certain cases, it is  
nevertheless recommended to wait a few hours after the  
10 inoculation of the fermentative yeasts so as not to  
impair the initiation of alcoholic fermentation by  
interfering with the multiplication and the  
implantation of the selected strain.

15 Moreover, the enriched yeast can be introduced into the  
must in the form of inactive dry yeast, but also in the  
form of active dry yeast. There is in fact nothing to  
stop the wine producer carrying out several  
introductions of enriched yeast, taken in different  
20 forms. The wine producer can, for example, introduce an  
enriched active yeast at the same time as he inoculates  
the must with the fermentative yeasts, and can then add  
a second amount of enriched yeast during the  
fermentation, for example in inactive form.

25 Finally, according to the method claimed, the  
glutathione-enriched yeast can be introduced into the  
must in one or more of the following forms: active  
yeast, inactive yeast, dry or liquid.

30 In general, the enriched yeast is introduced as a  
supplement to the yeast inoculated in order to initiate  
alcoholic fermentation. However, it is entirely  
possible, and even advantageous, for the fermentative  
35 yeast to itself be enriched in glutathione. A single  
yeast inoculation is then carried out before the  
alcoholic fermentation. If necessary, an additional  
introduction of enriched yeast can be carried out,

immediately or subsequently, during the fermentation or the maturing.

For example, to initiate the fermentation, the must is  
5 inoculated with 0.25 g/l of fermentative yeast enriched  
at 1.8%, and then, when the phase consisting of  
multiplication of the active yeasts is complete and the  
fermentation begins, 0.25 g/l of inactive dry yeast  
enriched at 1.8% is provided. In this case, the total  
10 provision of enriched yeasts is 0.5 g/l of must. The  
total provision of glutathione is 9 mg/l, i.e.  
1.25 mg/l usually provided by the active yeast, to  
which are added 7.75 mg/l provided as a supplement.

15 Thus, according to a specific embodiment of the method  
according to the invention, the glutathione-enriched  
yeast consists at least in part of the yeast inoculated  
into the must in order to carry out the alcoholic  
fermentation.

20 In accordance with the method for preparing a wine  
according to the invention, the must has specific  
characteristics which confer on the wine finally  
obtained the good preservation properties described  
25 above, attributable to the presence of glutathione-  
enriched yeast. Another subject of the present  
invention is thus a must, such as a grape must, in  
which an alcoholic fermentation occurs (or has  
occurred), comprising glutathione-enriched yeasts.  
30 These yeasts are, for example, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*  
and non-*Saccharomyces* having an enological advantage.

In particular, the must according to the invention  
comprises yeasts enriched at more than 0.5% in  
35 glutathione. Preferably, said yeasts contain at least  
1%, and preferably at least 1.5% of glutathione, by  
weight relative to the weight of solids of the yeast.  
There is no disadvantage in introducing into the must  
yeasts even more enriched in glutathione, since the

determining parameter appears to be the amount of glutathione provided. The amount of yeast introduced may thus be modulated according to the degree of glutathione enrichment and the total provision of  
5 glutathione desired.

According to an advantageous characteristic, the must according to the invention comprises an amount of glutathione-enriched yeasts corresponding to a content  
10 of at least 3 mg of glutathione per liter of must, preferably at least 5 mg. Optimally, the must comprises approximately 9 mg of glutathione per liter of must. Larger amounts can also be used without any specific drawback, other than the fact that the results obtained  
15 with respect to ageing will not be notably improved, and the costs will be increased.

It will have been understood that the method described above is essentially intended for the preparation of  
20 white wines, the latter being particularly affected by the problems of defective ageing. It will most particularly be applied to the prevention of the browning of white wines after bottling.

25 The wines prepared by means of a method according to the invention or the wines produced from a must as claimed are also subjects of the present invention.

The following examples describe in detail various  
30 aspects of the present invention and illustrate the advantages of the method for preparing a wine for the prevention of defective ageing.

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

##### **35 Method of assaying glutathione in yeast**

The enriched yeast is characterized by assaying its glutathione content according to the method below.

### 1. Principle

5,5'-Dithiobis-2-nitrobenzoic acid (DTNB) reacts at pH 8 with the SH groups, so as to give one mole of yellow-colored anion from one mole of compound comprising an SH group. The concentration can be determined by measuring the yellow color using a spectrophotometer at 412 nm.

### 2. Equipment

- \*Spectrophotometer
- \*Stirrer-mixer
- \*Centrifuge (10 000 G)
- \*Pipettes P100, P1000, P5000

### 3. Reagents

- \*0.1N NaOH: 0.4 g of NaOH diluted in 100 ml of distilled water
- \*0.1N HCl
- \*TE8 buffer (50 mM of tris, 3 mM of EDTA, approximately 38 mM HCl, pH 8.0).
  - Dissolve 6.05 g of Tris + 1.1167 g of EDTA in the form of disodium dihydrate salt ( $C_{10}H_{14}N_2Na_2 \cdot O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$ ) in 900 ml of distilled water.
  - After dissolution, bring the pH to 8.0 with approximately 38 ml of 1N HCl.
  - Make the volume up to 1000 ml with distilled water. Store at 4°C.
- \*DTNB reagent (5,5'-dithiobis-2-nitrobenzoic acid)
  - Prepare a stock solution of DTNB, which may be stored for at least one month at 4°C in the dark. Dissolve 39.6 mg of DTNB + 8 ml of TE8 + 2 ml of 0.1N NaOH (up to pH 8.0), in a test tube. Add NaOH last.
  - Prepare the reagent on the day of the assay: dilute 0.8 ml of stock solution of DTNB with TE8 until 100 ml are obtained.

### 4. Standard curve for assaying glutathione (GSH)

- \*Prepare fresh solutions as follows

S1:	30.7 mg GSH +	10 ml	0.1N HCl	(10 mM)
S2:	1.0 ml of S1 +	4 ml	0.1N HCl	(2 mM)
S3:	0.5 ml of S1 +	4.5 ml	0.1N HCl	(1 mM)
S4:	0.3 ml of S1 +	4.7 ml	0.1N HCl	(0.6 mM)
S5:	0.2 ml of S1 +	4.8 ml	0.1N HCl	(0.4 mM)
S6:	0.1 ml of S1 +	4.9 ml	0.1N HCl	(0.2 mM)

\*Measure the absorbance

- Zero: 0.1 ml HCl + 4.9 ml of DTNB reagent.
- For each of the solutions S2 to S6, introduce 0.1 ml of GSH solution into 4.9 ml of DTNB reagent. Stir and measure at 412 nm after leaving to stand at ambient temperature for 10 minutes. All the measurements must be carried out in less than one hour.
- Plot the curve of absorbance as a function of GSH concentration in mM. A linear regression curve is obtained.

5. Measurement of GSH in the samples

\*Extraction of GSH from dry yeast products

- Add 0.4 g of sample to 10.0 ml of 0.1N HCl in a centrifuge tube and agitate so as to obtain a suspension (if the water content is clearly greater than 4%, adjust the amount of sample).
- Mix regularly during the digestion period (30 to 60 minutes).
- Centrifuge at 8000 rpm for approximately 5 minutes (or longer if the rotation speed is less). The supernatant must be transparent to the naked eye.

\*Assaying GSH

- Introduce 0.1 ml of supernatant into 4.9 ml of DTNB reagent.
- Agitate and measure at 412 nm after leaving to stand at ambient temperature for 10 minutes. All the measurements must be carried out in less than one hour.

- Using the measured absorbance value, read, on the standard curve, the corresponding concentration of GSH present in the solution analyzed.

5

\*Calculation of the glutathione content in the yeast:

- For a product having a water content of less than 4%, the calculation is as follows:

10 mg GSH/g sample =

$$\text{mM GSH (read on curve)} \times \frac{307.32 \text{ mg GSH}}{\text{liter solution}} \times \frac{10 \text{ ml solution}}{0.4 \text{ g sample}} \times \frac{1 \text{ liter}}{1000 \text{ ml}}$$

or more simply,

15 mg GSH/g sample = mM GSH (read)  $\times$  7.683.

- For a product having a water content of more than 4% and a solids content (% SC), the calculation is as follows:

20

mg GSH/g sample =

$$\text{mM GSH (read on curve)} \times \frac{307.32 \text{ mg GSH}}{\text{liter solution}} \times \frac{\text{ml solution}}{0.4 \text{ g sample}} \times \frac{1 \text{ liter}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times$$

25

$$\frac{100\%}{\% \text{ SC sample}}$$

NB. The DTNB reagent is not specific for GSH, but reacts with all free SH groups.

30

## **EXAMPLE 2**

**Addition of glutathione-enriched yeast at the beginning of fermentation**

1)- Preparation of glutathione-enriched yeasts

35

A yeast belonging to the species *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (bakers' yeast 2133<sup>®</sup>, Lallemand, Canada) is enriched in various glutathione contents by the method described by C. Alfafara (Alfafara C. et al, Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. Ed. Springer-Verlag 1992, pp. 141-146). After treatment, the glutathione content is verified according to the protocol described in example 1.

The two enriched yeasts, denoted SC1 and SC2, contain respectively 1.15% and 1.8% of glutathione, expressed by weight relative to the weight of dry yeast. The yeasts are dried and inactivated according to the usual known methods, and placed in a hermetic container.

15

## 2)- Implementation

Three alcoholic fermentations are carried out in parallel on a Chardonnay must in 1.1-liter fermenters. Each fermenter is inoculated with 0.25 g/l of active dry yeast (EC1118<sup>®</sup>, Lallemand, Canada), rehydrated according to the standard method (30 minutes in water at 37°C). This yeast, here denoted SCo, naturally contains 0.5% of glutathione.

25

After having controlled the initiation of fermentation by means of a technique at the disposal of those skilled in the art (measurement of CO<sub>2</sub> given off or measurement of sugar consumption), 0.3 g/l of SC1 and SC2 yeast is introduced into the fermenters F1 and F2, respectively. The amounts of glutathione provided are thus as follows:

- in the three fermenters: provision of 1.25 mg/l by means of the fermentative yeast;
- 35 - in F1: provision of a further 3.45 mg/l;
- in F2: provision of a further 5.40 mg/l.

## 3)- Effect on the fermentative kinetics

The fermentative kinetics are followed in each fermenter by measuring the CO<sub>2</sub> given off.

The results are given in figure 1. They show that addition of glutathione-enriched yeast at the beginning  
5 of alcoholic fermentation has no negative effect on the fermentative kinetics, whatever the glutathione content added.

When the alcoholic fermentation is complete, the wines  
10 Vo, V1 and V2 of each fermenter are decanted, filtered and conserved at 14°C in bottles laid down in a thermostatted premises. After one month, organoleptic tests and sensory analyses are carried out on samples of Vo, V1 and V2.

15

#### 4)- Effect on the gustative qualities of the wine

A jury of experts made up of 15 individuals carried out a blind tasting. Table 1 below expresses the results of  
20 the tasting on the wines with addition at the beginning of alcoholic fermentation, carried out by an expert jury.

TABLE 1

25

Sample	Vo	V1	V2
Content	0.5%	1.15%	1.8%
	glutathione	glutathione	glutathione
Sum of rankings	17	15	10
1/sum of rankings	0.059	0.065	0.100

#### **EXAMPLE 3**

**Addition of glutathione-enriched yeast during fermentation**

30

#### 1)- Implementation

Three fermentations are carried out according to the protocol described in example 1, with the difference that the SC1 and SC2 yeasts are introduced into the fermenters F1 and F2 in the middle of alcoholic fermentation medium. Half the fermentation is carried out when half the sugar initially present in the fruit juice has been consumed.

## 2)- Effect on the fermentative kinetics

10

The fermentative kinetics are followed in each fermenter by measuring the CO<sub>2</sub> given off.

The results are given in figure 2. They show that addition of glutathione-enriched yeast in the middle of alcoholic fermentation does not significantly influence the fermentative performance levels of the active yeast inoculated.

## **EXAMPLE 4**

20 **Modification of the organoleptic profile after treatment with a glutathione-enriched yeast at the beginning of fermentation**

### 1)- Fermentations

25

Two fermentations are carried out on a "Chardonnay de Champagne" must, the initial characteristics of which are as follows:

	pH	3.07
30	Total SO <sub>2</sub>	84 mg/l
	Free SO <sub>2</sub>	22 mg/l
	Malic acid	> 3.4 g/l
	Total acidity	7.45 g/l H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
	Sugar	137 g/l
35	Density	1062
	Volatile acidity	0.02 g/l H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
	Turbidity	14.44
	Assimilatable N	224.5 mg/l

After chaptalization of the must at 12%, the final density is 1087.5 and the sugar concentration reaches 202 g/l.

- 5 The trials are carried out on 1-liter fermenters, the yeast inoculated is the Vitilevure C<sup>®</sup> (Martin Vialatte, France), at the dose of 0.20 g/l. When the fermentation is initiated, the glutathione-enriched yeast SC2 is added to one of the fermenters at 0.30 g/l (i.e. 10 5.4 mg/l of glutathione added).

### 2)- Fermentative kinetics

- The fermentative kinetics are followed in order to 15 verify the correct progression of the fermentation. The results obtained (see figure 3) show that there is no harmful effect on the kinetic performance levels, and that, conversely, a small positive effect is observed, since the must containing the enriched yeast completes 20 the fermentation more rapidly.

### 3)- Organoleptic tests

- The two wines obtained are tested in tasting by a panel 25 of 15 individuals. The organoleptic results obtained are shown in table 2. They show that the wine treated with the glutathione-rich inactive yeasts was preferred, with an increase in volume in the mouth and very marked fruity aromas compared with the control 30 wine.

TABLE 2

	Control	With the addition of 0.30 g/l SC2
Sum of rankings	27	11
1/sum of rankings	0.037	0.091

**EXAMPLE 5**

**Effect of the provision of glutathione-enriched yeast on the coloration of the wine**

5 Two alcoholic fermentations are carried out in parallel, in 1.1-liter fermenters Fo and F1, on the Chardonnay must for which the characteristics are given in example 4. The fermenters Fo and F1 are inoculated with 0.25 g/l of active dry yeast (EC1118®, Lallemand, 10 Canada), rehydrated according to the standard method (30 minutes in water at 37°C). This yeast naturally contains 0.5% of glutathione.

In the fermenter F1, 0.3 g/l of SC2 yeast enriched in 15 glutathione at 1.8% (i.e. 5.4 mg/l of glutathione added), prepared as described in example 2, is added at the beginning of fermentation. When the fermentation is complete, the control wine Vo and the treated wine V1 are filtered, bottled, and stored at 14°C, laid down. 20 Absorbance measurements at 420 nm are carried out after various periods of elapsed time. The results obtained after two months are given in table 3.

TABLE 3

25

Duration of storage	2 months	4 months
Control Vo	0.247	0.256
Treated wine V1	0.215	0.190

It is observed that, in the control wine, the coloration accentuates slightly, whereas the wine treated with the enriched yeast exhibits a clear 30 improvement of its tint. The treatment according to the invention is thus effective from the first weeks of storage.